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Modified Poly(dimethylsiloxane) Preparation of Benzophenone **Thermosets**

Joseph M. Mabry¹ and William P. Weber²

¹ERC, Inc., Air Force Research Laboratory Edwards AFB, CA 93524

² Loker Hydrocarbon Research Inst., Dept. of Chemistry Jniversity of Southern California 90089-1661

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Objective

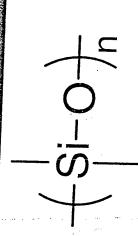


While the **Ru** catalyzed incorporation of aromatic ketones into siloxane) (PDMS), such as low glass transition temperature siloxane polymer backbones adds various properties to the polymers, the characteristic properties of poly(dimethyl-(T_q), are lost. The **Ru** catalyzed chemical modification of a PDMS copolymer may allow the addition of the properties of the ketones, while retaining the properties of PDMS.



Poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS)





Water repellant/Hydrolysis resistant

Thermal and electrical insulator

Oxidative resistant

Biocompatible

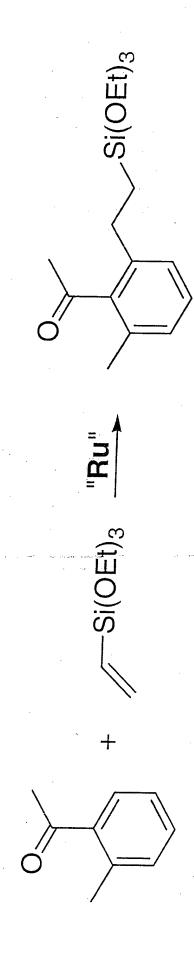
•Low T_g of approximately -125 °C

Thermally degrades at approximately 300 °C



Murai Reaction





catalyzes the addition of vinyIsilanes to aromatic Murai has shown that $RuH_2(CO)(PPh_3)_3$ (**Ru**) ketones in high yield.

Kakiuchi, F.; Sekine, S.; Tanaka, Y.; Kamatani, A.; Sonoda, M.; Chatani, M.; Murai, S. Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 195, 68, 62.



Catalyst Activation



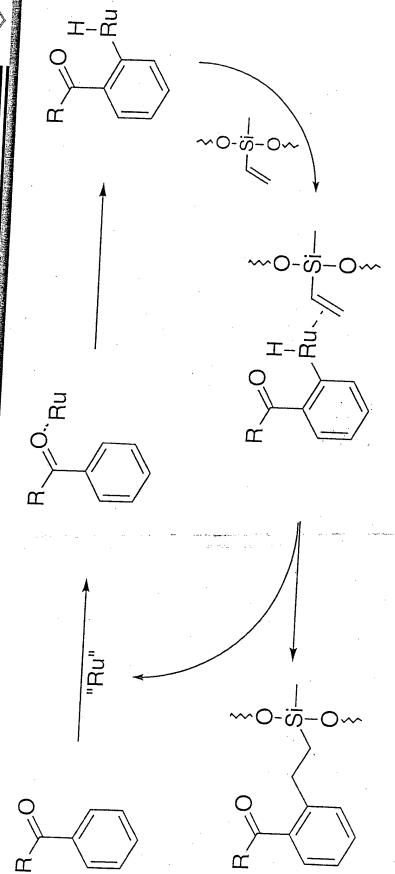


The catalyst, dihydridocarbonyltris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium amount of styrene. Hydrogen is lost from the ruthenium center and ethyl benzene is produced. This activates the catalyst by (Ru), prepared from RuCl3,4 is activated with a stoichiometric creating a site of coordinate unsaturation.5



Catalytic Cycle





(R = phenyl or mesityl)



Chemical Modification



$$MS-O(\frac{1}{5}i-O)_{n}(\frac{1}{5}i-O)_{m}TMS$$

$$\frac{Ru^{n}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$O(\frac{1}{5}i-O)_{n}(\frac{1}{5}i-O)_{m}TMS$$

This poster reports the Ru-catalyzed addition of benzophenone to 1% vinylmethyl PDMS.



Addition of



2,4,6-Trimethylbenzophenone

$$^{\text{TMS-O-}}(s_{i}-o)_{n}(s_{i}-o)_{m}$$
 $^{\text{Ru}}$ $^{\text{TMS-O-}}(s_{i}-o)_{m}$



Glass Transition Temperature

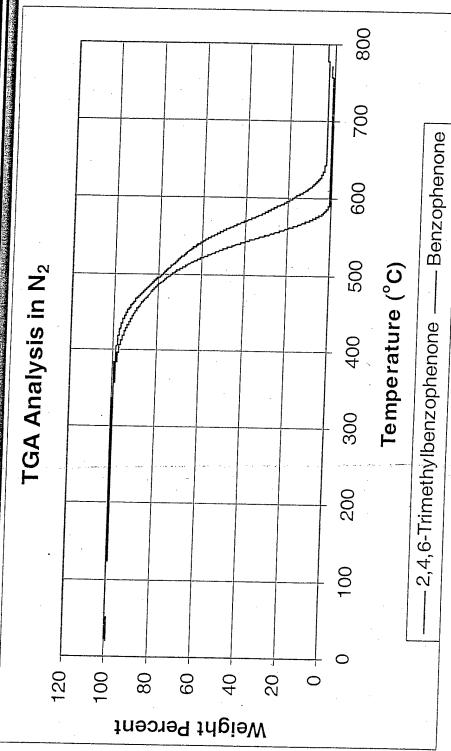


	lymer Benzophenone 2,4,6-Trimethylbenzophene	30,000,000	003,77/000,60		Jo 801-	0 01-
	Benzophenone 2,4.	0,700 34,200/19,800	000	(()	-123 °C	
	Compound Starting Polymer	33,300/20,700		10 HOL) (7-	
(Compound	uviw/IVIn		 	g.	

While thermal stability is increased, low $T_{\rm g}s$ are retained.



Thermal Stability

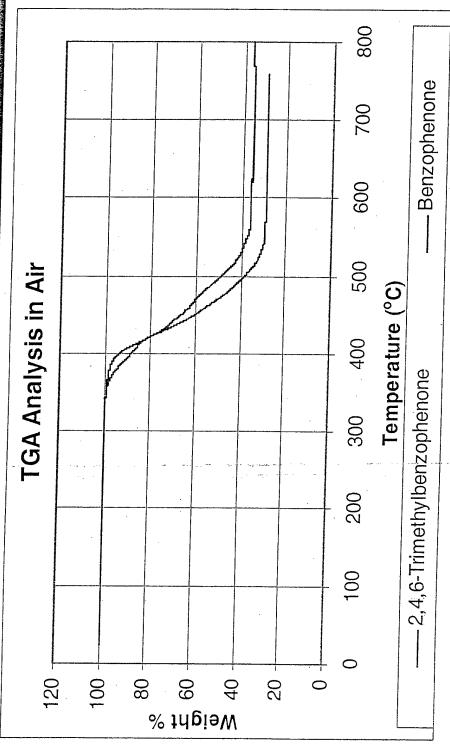


Both copolymers are stable in nitrogen to 350 °C.



Thermal Stability





Both copolymers are stable in air to 350 °C.



TGA Experiment



TMS-
$$O+\frac{|s_i-O_m|}{|s_i-O_m|}$$
TMS 300 OC 1 hour

Polymer sample is heated in TGA analyzer at 300 °C for one hour.



Molecular Weight Increase



2,4,6-Trimethylbenzophenone			39,300/22,500	000,111,000	119,100/57,700		
	Benzophenone	1	34,200/19,800		157,900/75.500		
		O+O+O	Statility IVIW/IVIn		INIW/INIn aller nearing		

•M_w triples or better upon heating at 300 °C for one hour

Polymer remains soluble

Structural changes not visible in NMR spectra.



α,ω-Substituted PDMS



		•		
Starting Material	100 cSt	200 cSt	1000 00+	
Starting M /M		300	1000 031	20,000 cSt
	9,200/5,400	13,000/6,800	13,000/6,800 29,900/18,200 87,600/44,956	87 600/1/1000
C+2×+15 × +	00 10 7	,	10,500 10,500	01,000/44,800
Statting Ig	J. 621-	-124 °C	-125°C	70 201
)	ر 120 c
Product Mw/Mn	10 300/7 000	10 000/10 000		
	000,7000,01	34,300/21.400 96.300/13,300 34,300/21.400 96.300/13 700	34,300/21.400	96 300/59 700
トなころこの	10 L 0		00.6	00/00/00/00
g John I) CZI-	-123 °C	-124°C	10E 0
				- (7)

Low T $_{
m g}$ s are also retained in $lpha, \omega ext{-substituted polymers.}$



TGA Experiment



\mid	200 CST 1000 CSt 20 000 CS+	100 000,02	100/1,000 18,200/13,300 34 300/21 400 06 200/rs 752	00/18C/00C,08 00+,17100;10	112 000 L	44,300/28,500 127,200/70 200	0010
100 00+	100	10 900 7/000 1	0,500//,000 18,200	AND SECRETARIAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A	12,500/7,800/19,600	000,01	
Starting Material		Starting M/M.		Drod: 0+ 1/1 //1			

•M_w increases by up to 32% after heating at 300 °C

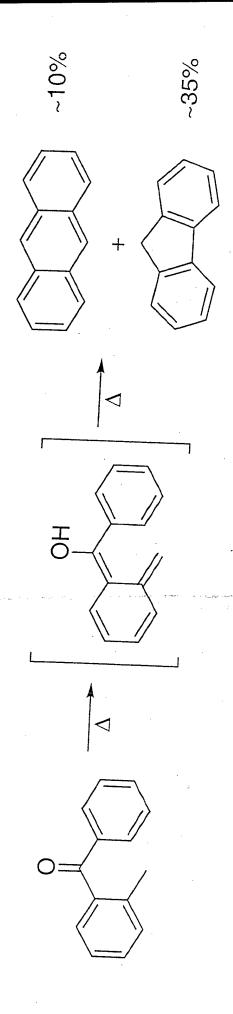
Polymer remains soluble

Structural changes not visible in NMR spectra.



The Elbs Reaction





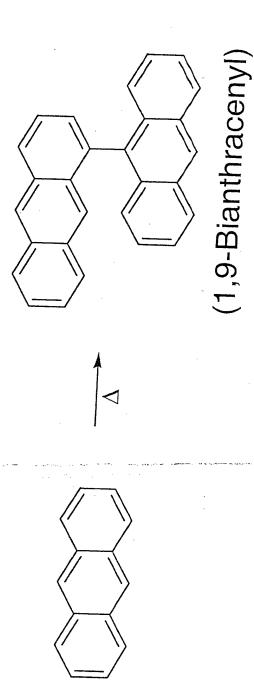
Pyrolysis of 2-methylbenzophenone results in the formation of anthracene and fluorene.

Gu, T. Y.; Weber, W. P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 2541. DISTRIBUTION A. Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.



Pyrocondensation of Anthracene



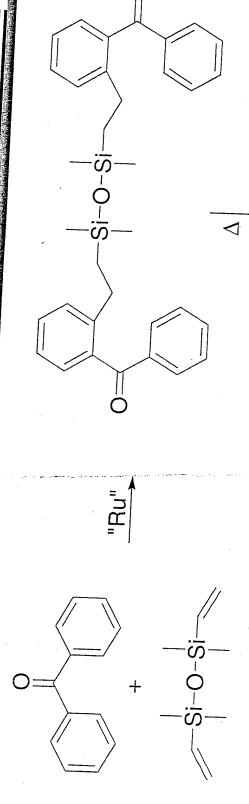


Pyrolysis of anthracene results in the formation of bianthracenyls.



Model Compound





Higher Molecular Weight Products

Model compound was prepared and pyrolyzed

Conversion to anthracene was confirmed by UV

Higher molecular weight products were observed



Polymer Crosslinking



$$TMS-O+S_{i}-O_{h}(S_{i}-O_{h}+TMS)$$

$$\downarrow^{\Delta}$$

$$TMS-O+S_{i}-O_{h}(S_{i}-O_{h}+TMS)$$

$$\uparrow^{\Delta}$$

$$\downarrow^{\Delta}$$

$$\uparrow^{\Delta}$$

$$\downarrow^{\Delta}$$

$$\downarrow^$$

Crosslinks may interfere with reversion reaction



Summary



- Low T_gs are retained with the addition of benzophenones
 - Thermal stability is increased in both nitrogen and air
 - •Molecular weight increases upon heating to 300 °C
 - Conversion to anthracene was confirmed by UV
- Pyrocondensation of anthracene may form cross links
 - Cross links may interfere with reversion reaction



Notes



- Typical characteristics of PDMS (low T_g and thermal stability) were successfully retained.
- Characteristics of aromatic diketones (electochemical and photochemical) were successfully added.
- Poly(dimethylsiloxane) containing 0.8% vinylmethyl units was purchased from Gelest.
 - Virtually all vinyl groups were substituted with aromatic units when analyzed by NMR.



Acknowledgement



Science Foundation for their support We would like to thank the National



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